

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1088.]

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1803.

[VOLUME XVII.]

Pursuant to a law of the last session of Assembly, I hereby offer FOR SALE,

4 4792 Dollars 19 Cents,
Six per cent. Stock of the United States,
2596 Dollars 11 Cents,
of Deferred Six per cent. and
28,814 Dollars 58 Cents
of Three per cent.

BELONGING to the State of Virginia;
persons inclined to purchase will
please to make their propositions by letter,
or otherwise, before the 30th of next
month.

Wm. MOSELEY, Treasurer,
Richmond, Treasury Office,
March 23, 1803.

Boarding and Coffee-House.

Mrs. BOOKER,

LATE occupant of the Uni-
on Tavern, has removed to the up-
per apartments of the brick tenement
occupied by Messrs. Amos and Thomas
Ladd, to which apartments communi-
cation is had by a passway leading from
the street-door to an easy flight of stairs
that ascend directly to them; where she
begs leave to inform, it is her purpose
keeping

BOARDING and COF-
FEE HOUSE,

And being well provided for the accom-
modation of 8 or 10 regular boarders, no
pains shall be spared to render satisfaction
to those that may favor her with their
company.
Richmond, Feb. 25, 1803.

At a meeting of the Com-
mon Hall for the city of Richmond,
called by the Mayor and held at the
house of William Rife, in the said city,
on Monday the 28th day of Febru-
ary, 1803:

RESOLVED, That the Mayor give no-
tice in the newspapers, that the Hall
have adopted a plan for a Poor House:
and will receive proposals from under-
takers for building the same, at any time
before the third Monday in next month.
The plan is lodged in the hands of Mr.
Robert B. James. The proposals must be
made in writing.

A Copy—To the,
Adam Craig, E. C. B. C. R.

The celebrated English
Stallion,
BEDFORD,

Stomachs for getting
capital Racers, and
very handsome Horses
for any purpose, will
stand, the ensuing season, at the Bowling-
Green, and will cover mares at Three
and a Half Guinea the leap, (to be paid
at the stable door) and Seven Guinea the
season, which may be discharged any
time before the first day of August next,
by the payment of Five Guinea, or Twen-
ty Dollars, if sent with the mare, and
One Dollar to the Groom in every in-
stance. The season will commence on
the first day of March next, and end
the first day of August following; a great
abundance of good pasturage, gratis; and
servants who attend their mares will be
boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expense
it is recommended to gentlemen to have,
as they may be assured they are of but lit-
tle use.) Grain will be furnished at the
market price (for which the money must be
sent with the mare or it cannot be had.)
The greatest attention will be paid to the
mares; but no responsibility for accidents
or escapes. Notes for Seven Guinea the
season, to be discharged as above men-
tioned, must accompany the mares.
Bedford has been advertised to often,
and is so well known now, that suffice it
to say, he is the sire of several of the best
racers in America, and that a three year
old of his get, was sold last fall for 4000
dollars.

JOHN HOOMES,
Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

NOTICE

In the matter of Edward Broadus,
A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed
assignees of the Estate and Effects,
of Edward Broadus, Bankrupt; all per-
sons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or
that have any of his Effect, are not to
pay or deliver the same to any person or
persons than the subscribers, or to such
as shall be duly authorized by them.

HARDIN DAVIS,
THO'S WHITE, Assignees.

Richmond, March 11, 1803.

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pum-
frey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to in-
form the public that he is now in posses-
sion of that well known stand, so long and
so justly considered the most eligible in
town, for the purpose for which he in-
tends it; its situation as a Coffee-House,
stands unrivalled, from its convenience to
the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Cap-
ital, must always render it an object to
those gentlemen who have public business
to transact, while its elevated situation in
the most desirable part of the city, under
the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it a
agreeable to all who consult their own
comfort. These local advantages joined
to the strict attention which he intends
always to bestow, will, he flatters himself,
insure him that proportion of the public
patronage, which it shall be his constant
study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well
selected and adapted to the Fall and
Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-
union, from Liverpool, and the
Octavia, from London, the balance of
their assortment, which will be sold whole-
sale or retail, on usual credits, and at mo-
derate prices, to men of established punc-
tuality.
Manchester, 17th October, 1802. 17.

WANTED,

A Native Male HOUSE SERVANT
who bears a good Character. En-
quire at this Office.
Feb. 26, 1803. (17.)

Sports of the Turf.

ON Tuesday, the 26th day
of April next, will be run for, over
the Broad Rock course, a POST SWEEP-
STAKE, for four years old colts and fil-
lies, three mile heats, carrying spoils on
each. Subscribers not bound to name
their colt until the hour of starting—
To this sweepstake there are three sub-
scribers at 200 dollars each, play or pay.
The subscription to be kept open until
the first day of April. Gentlemen who
wish to become subscribers, can do it by
letter, where it is not convenient for them
to do it otherwise.

The day following, will be run for,
the BROAD ROCK JOCKEY CLUB
PURSE of 400 dollars, four mile heats,
free for any horse, mare or gelding, agree-
ably to the rules of New-Market, as to
the weights.

On the third day, a purse of 200 dol-
lars, two mile heats, agreeably to the a-
bove rules. There is also a subscription
opened for a sweepstake for a Pipe of
Madeira Wine, free for any horse, mare
or gelding, running two mile heats. The
amount of the wine to be equally pro-
portioned amongst the subscribers, and to
be run for, after the cold sweepstake is
run on the first day. Good Stables and
litter furnished at the ground for race
horses.
WILLIAM BALL,
Broad-Rock, March 1, 1803.

The following toll will be demanded
at the gate:—For every four wheel
carriage, one dollar; for every two wheel
carriage, half a dollar; for every person
on horse back or on foot, one quarter of
a dollar. All members of the club as to
themselves, come in free.

SAMUEL MYERS,

In the house opposite the Union Tavern, lately
occupied by S. & S. Myers, has for sale the
following

ARTICLES:

ANTIGUA RUM. per.
Green Coffee. Flanders Sheetings,
Java ditto. Damask table cloths
Sherry Wine. with Napkins
Pepper. Bandanna Handker-
Scotch Snuff. chiefs.
Cattle Soap. Linen Check do.
German Steel. Glass Ware in cases,
Demi-johns. containing Tum-
Folio, Quarto Post blers, Decanters,
and Foolscap Pa. and Mugs.

A Quantity of Square

PAVING STONES,

And a large Assortment of
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Of an excellent Quality.

March 3, 1803. wpaw

Lost or Missing.

A VOLUME OF CURRIE'S EDITION
OF BURNS. The person who has
it will oblige the owner if he will lodge it
at this office.
Richmond, March 18. (sp)

I will Sell

THE balance of my Upper TRACT in
Orange, 900 acres, in lots as may
suit the purchaser or purchasers, giving
credit till the 30th of November next, at
the next Orange district court. Bond and
good security will be required. Also
600 acres of the TRACT near the court
house, on the same terms.

JOHN BAYLOR.

March 18, 1803.

FRESH FLOUR.

THE subscribers hereby give notice,
that they are now ready to make
sales of FLOUR, of their own manufac-
ture, and also delicious to purchase Wheat,
Corn, Flour Barrels and Staves.

Such as may want a supply of Meal,
Hominy, Ship Staff and Bran, are infor-
med that they can be furnished at certain
prices during the year, and that for the
present quarter, ending the last of May,
the prices will be for 50 lbs. Meal 1/6, and
for 50 lbs of Hominy 1/3.

They hereby solicit all those indebted
to them, to make payment as fast as pos-
sible, as their situation does not enable them
to grant such indulgence as heretofore.

They have full on hand a large assort-
ment of IRISH LINENS, which they are
anxious to dispose of.

Thomas Rutherford, & Co.

February 16, 1803.

Richmond Mills

THE subscriber hereby in-
forms the public, that at length af-
ter much trouble and expense, he has
nearly completed one of his Mills on the
James River Canal, in which there are
two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing
Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones
now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might
arise from delay and difference of measures
may be avoided, CORN will be received
only by weight, at fifty pounds to the
bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HO-
MINY will always be kept ready to give
in exchange at the rate of eighty-five
pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of
Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and
evaporation in grinding is deducted, the
toll on Meal will be only about one tenth,
and on Hominy one twentieth; it will
therefore be much the interest of those
who keep horses, to have all their Corn
ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a
Fan and Screen for the purpose of clean-
ing the corn effectually before it is ground,
and as the Meal will be made from the
best corn only, and none but such as is
merchantable will be received; he hopes
that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD

N. B. The deduction for Storage and
Shrinkage on Corn deposited to be ex-
changed for Meal and Hominy, will be
made as moderate as possible.
January 1st, 1803.

To the PRINTER of the VIRGINIA
GAZETTE.

No. V.

The secret springs, and motives, which
influence the conduct of political men,
are frequently involved in an obscurity,
that requires the hand of time to dissi-
pate. The causes which have actuated
the first consul of France, in his various
conquests, will probably, not be accu-
rately ascertained, until the name of
Bonaparte be no longer the terror of na-
tions. That ambition and the love of
power are the ruling passions of the Cor-
corian usurper, none need doubt. But the
circumstances which have tended to ex-
cite and direct his attention, to the dif-
ferent objects of his desire, cannot be so
easily traced. We know that he was
ambitious of conquering Egypt; but we
do not yet know the precise views which
he had in undertaking that expedition;
and we are equally ignorant, whether
the plan originated with himself, or whether
it was projected by the French direc-
tory.

The cause of the cession of Louisiana
to France, and the designs of Bonaparte
with respect to that province, are cir-
cumstances equally mysterious. The
advantages arising to France from the
possession of Louisiana, in my opinion,
were suggested to him by a person whose
name is little known in America; but
who has been the confidential friend of
the first consul and the partner of his
fortune since the first commencement of
his adventurous success. I mean Lau-
riston, who carried to England the preli-
minaries of peace at the conclusion
of the war. This man is the descendant

of the celebrated Law of Lauriston, who
formed the Mississippi company in 1717.
The Abbe Raynal gave the following ac-
count of this adventurer and the insti-
tution of the company: "This company
was formed by Law, that celebrated
Scotchman, of whom no settled judgment
could be formed at the time he appeared,
but whose name now stands between the
crowd of mere adventurers and the short
list of great men. The state into which
the inordinate ambition of Louis XIV.
had plunged the kingdom of France,
particularly attracted his attention,
which was now fixed upon a heap of ru-
ins. An empire which during the space
of forty years had excited so much jea-
lousy, and so much anxiety amongst all
its neighbours, no longer displayed any
degree of vigour or ambition. The na-
tion was exhausted by the demands of
the treasury, and the treasury by the
anxiety of their engagements. In vain
had the public debts been reduced, in
hopes of enhancing the value of those
that still remained. This bankruptcy
of government had but imperfectly pro-
duced that kind of good that was expect-
ed from it. The bills of government
were still infinitely below their original
value. It became necessary to open a
mart for these bills, to prevent them
from falling into total discredit. The
mode of reimbursement was impractic-
able—for the interest for the sums due,
absorbed, almost entirely, the revenues
of government. Law contrived another
expedient. In the month of August,
1717, he established, under the title of
the Western Company, an association
whose funds were to consist in govern-
ment bills. This paper was received for
its whole value, although it lost fifty per
cent. in the course of the trade. Ac-
cordingly, the capital, which was only of
100,000,000 of livres, about 4,166,666
sterling, was completed in a few days."

The great bait which this projector
held out to the French were the gold
mines of Louisiana, which he persuaded
them were at length discovered. To
the more weight to the report which
was carefully propagated, he sent over a
number of miners to work them, with a
body of troops sufficient to defend them.
This stratagem made an inconceivable
impression upon a people naturally fond
of novelty. Every man exerted himself
to acquire the right of partaking of this
imaginary wealth, which was considered
as inexhaustible. The unfortunate crowd
of adventurers were, however, unhappily
lured at Biloxi, the most unhealthy
spot upon the Florida coast. There they
all perished from famine and disappoint-
ment; and owing to the unskillfulness of
the managers of the enterprise, an end
was put to the gold hunting scheme, and
the mines for a period vanished.

Law, in order to render himself a per-
son of more consequence, changed his
name into one more sonorous and im-
pressive, an expedient which is frequen-
ly practised in France. He assumed
the hereditary title of his ancestors, who
were proprietors of the estate of Lauris-
ton, a small village in the vicinity of
Edinburgh in Scotland. This name his
descendants have continued to use in
place of Law, and the present Citizen
Lauriston is either the grandson or great
grandson of the Louisiana settler. The
project of exploring the gold mines on
the Mississippi was again revived—
about the year 1786, by an uncle of
Lauriston, the aid-de-camp of Bon-
aparte, and another Scotch adventurer
of the name of William Playfair, author
of the History of Jacobinism in France.
This Playfair is a native of Aberdeen-
shire, and the eldest of five brothers, all
of whom were speculative men, except
one, the professor of mathematics at
Edinburgh. Having become a bank-
rupt in London, he fled to Paris about
the year 1783, where, after being un-
successful in various plans that he had
formed, he became acquainted with Lau-
riston, then a civil engineer in Paris, and
both together, in concert with several
French merchants, drew up proposals for
selling the upper part of Louisiana,
which they laid before the Spanish mi-
nister at Paris. But the French revolu-
tion and the commotions in Europe
which soon followed, put an end to their
projected company.

Another opportunity, however, soon
offered to Playfair and Lauriston to en-
rich themselves, with the hidden riches
of the Mississippi, at the expense of the
credulous and the unwary. This was
the establishment of a land jobbing Com-
pany in the United States, of which Joel
Barlow was the agent in Paris, but Bar-
low being more given to Belle Lettre than

commercial pursuits, left the agency with
Playfair, with whom he had got acquain-
ted. None certainly was better calcu-
lated for the business than this Scotch-
man, had he possessed the same integri-
ty and honest disposition which we
might infer from his name. But unfor-
tunately both for Joel Barlow and his
employers, Playfair was practised and
versed in every art but fair play. He
and Lauriston engaged most elegant ap-
artments near the Palais Royal; they
held themselves forth as agents for a
company in America for settling a large
territory on the banks of the Missis-
sippi—they republished and circulated
hand-bills all the wonderful stories which
had been originally fabricated by Law in
1717, with the same view. Lauriston
executed plans of the projected towns
and cities which were to be built for the
reception of the Mississippi adventurers.
The houses were sold at the moderate
price of 1000 livres each, for which the
purchaser was promised 100 acres of
land and a free passage to the United
States. Upwards of fifteen hundred Pa-
risians were caught by the glittering
bait, Playfair and Lauriston, after
pocketing their money, furnished them
severally with a neat coloured map of
their respective lots, and then packed
them on board three vessels which car-
ried them to Alexandria. I have been
told by a gentleman who was sent to ac-
company them to this country, that they
exhibited a most ludicrous appearance
on their arrival. They all had lived
from their infancy in the city of Paris—
and were totally unacquainted with an
agricultural life. The greater part of
them were hair-dressers and musicians,
and their furniture principally consisted
of broken mirrors, powder, pomatum
and fiddle strings; but how they were
afterwards settled, or how Joel Barlow
accounted to his employers when Play-
fair and Lauriston absconded with the
purchase money, the one to England and
the other to Geneva, are circumstances
which do not belong to the present ques-
tion; which I have related merely to
show the acquaintance that aid-de-camp
Lauriston must necessarily have with
the territory of Louisiana, and the in-
timacy which exists between him and
Bonaparte.

It is therefore probable, that the idea
of obtaining Louisiana from Spain, and
the advantages which would arise to
France from its possession, were sug-
gested to Bonaparte by Lauriston. Man-
kind, in general, have those objects
most at heart, which have been the in-
struments of advancing the fame of their
ancestors. The descendants of an il-
lustrious soldier will necessarily retain a
partiality for the profession of arms, in
like manner as the son of an eminent phi-
losopher or mathematician will observe a
veneration for the sciences, which other-
wise he might never have thought of.—
Louisiana and the Mississippi have been
the favorite topics and the hobby-horses
of the Lauriston family since the year
1717. The gold mines of that province
have been the philosophers stone, about
which their minds have been occupied
and engaged. Nothing therefore appears
more likely, than that the present Lau-
riston, the aid-de-camp of the first con-
sul, when he saw his protector and pa-
tron the sovereign of France, should
have embraced the opportunity of put-
ting in execution the favorite plans of
his family. The consequences that may
hence arise to France, and the effects
the colonization of Louisiana by French
men will have upon the commerce of
the citizens of the union, I shall consider
in my future numbers.

PERTINAX.

Public Sale of India Goods.

Will be Sold, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday,
the 30th instant, at the Warehouse of Ro-
bert Gilmer and Sons, in Second Street,
about 300 bales

BENGAL PIECE GOODS,

Being the remainder of the cargo of the
ship Louisa, consisting of

BROOM Gurnahs, Managour, do.
Catoah do. Salgatchi do. Guzenas,
Janna Coffas, Fulpore do. Salguzas, Ma-
modies, Tandah do. Jallapore do. Jud-
gea Baftas, Burron do. Patna do. Printed
Calicoes, and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
A liberal credit will be given, and the
terms made known on the day of sale.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auctioneers.

Baltimore, March 14.

WYOMING GAZETTE.

RICHMOND, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1863.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.

THE following Statement of the Population and taxes of the Wards of this City, is taken from the assessors books for 1862.

WARDS.	White Males above 16 years.	Free Negroes and mulattoes, male above 16 years.	Male Slaves above 16 years.	Taxes assessed in each Ward.	Total amount of Tax.
No. 1 or Jefferson's	248	35	135	Amount of tax Houses & Lots 483 75 Watch Tax 366 17 349 50	1501 42
No. 2 or Madison's	460	47	391	Amount of tax Houses & Lots 1107 50 Watch Tax 1046 35 1022 50	3775 35
No. 3 or Monroe's	146	12	153	Amount of tax Houses & Lots 343 00 Watch Tax 534 3 130 5	1007 38
Resident's not known Ditto.	46	4	4	Amount of tax Ditto 43 5 22 75	66 25
	900	123	661	Dollars	6150 10

From the above it is evident, that the second ward contains more inhabitants (slaves excepted) than the other two put together; and yet this ward is to elect only eight members for the Common Council, while the other two between them, send sixteen. The division of the wards was unhappily entrusted to five of those men, who are perpetually bawling about equal representation, and this is the just arrangement which they at length made. We could scarcely have conceived it possible, that persons possessed of common discernment and candor, would have presented their fellow-citizens with a division so destitute of the rights of equity. Had it been a federal job, how the Jeffersonian prints would have teemed with invective and abuse, against the framers! We should have heard of nothing in Richmond, for a twelvemonth from them, but the cry of aristocratic influence, bribery and corruption. We trust however, that from this, and other specimens of their justice, when they are invested with power, that the eyes of our citizens will be opened, and that they shall perceive, that wise and impartial regulations, never enter into the code of democracy.

There would have been much more of equality, in the arrangement of the wards, if they had even remained as they were first laid off. By the first arrangement, the middle or Madison Ward, did not extend so high up, by one or two streets; but it being soon discovered by some worthy democrats, that the upper or Monroe Ward, contained a large proportion of federalists, it was immediately communicated to the commissioners, who held a meeting and, determined that a new arrangement should be made in these two wards, by extending the middle Ward higher up, and taking from the upper Ward, that part which contained this proportion of federalists, and throwing them into Madison Ward, which before contained at least twice the number of voters that were in Monroe Ward.

There was lately a report circulated of a mutiny on board the ship Gibraltar, but we are led to believe, that the report originated from a serious misapprehension, we learn took place among the British troops of the garrison of that name. The first or royals and the twenty-fifth regiments had shown in particular, much discontent. Three of the ringleaders were executed and several others flogged. Their dissatisfaction was ascribed to the rigorous discipline of the governor of the fort.

By the same channel we are informed, that our situation with the Tripolitans, is the same as formerly.

Captain Gardner, of the ship American, in 30 days from Lisbon, informs us, that on the 10th of February (the day before he sailed) a British packet had arrived at Lisbon, in 7 days from Falmouth, with intelligence that the French Senate Consultum had refused to confer on Buonaparte the title of "Emperor of the Gauls." News had also reached Lisbon, that American vessels were excluded from the port of Cadiz in consequence of new regulations in the Spanish system of quarantine. N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

Captain Seton, of the ship Betsey from Leghorn, informs us, that on the first of February he spoke a brig from Carthage bound to Cadiz, the captain of which assured him that a few days previous to his sailing an American frigate was driven on shore in a severe gale near that port, and totally lost, together with all her crew. Captain Seton believes the frigate to be the Adams; she being, he says, the only vessel cruising in that part of the Mediterranean.

Captain Seton was informed by the American Consul at Leghorn, that eight Tripoline corsairs, mounting from 12 to 14 guns, were out on a cruise. [We have reason to believe, and we sincerely hope, that in the account of the loss of the U. S. frigate Adams, Captain Seton has been misinformed. Our advices from Gibraltar are to the first of February, at which time the Adams was lying there in safety. The presumption is strong that the vessel alluded to, as being totally lost, is the Portuguese frigate Phoenix, of 50 guns, who sometime before struck upon Pearl Rock, beat to sea without her rudder, and not since been heard of.]

The following account of an action for assault and battery, at the instance of Mr. George Baron, teacher of Mathematics in New-York, deserves particular attention, as it shows the species of order which prevails under the present administration. This Mr. Baron is the same gentleman, whom the Clintonian Editor maliciously accused of the basest crimes, and the proof which he adduced, was a letter from the Secretary at War, containing Mr. Baron's dismissal from office. We know nothing of the charges of which Mr. Baron was accused; but we think our military school at West Point is under admirable discipline if the officers are suffered to fire assassins, to bludgeon their teachers, and the latter are liable to be ignominiously dismissed at the pleasure of a court martial, composed of their accusers, without the liberty of giving exculpatory testimony.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

NEW-YORK, MAYOR'S COURT.

On Tuesday the 8th of February, 1863.

George Baron, } This was an action of trespass, assault and battery, which
Michael Murphew, } the defendant denied by his plea, and gave notice that
at the trial of the cause he would give in evidence; that the
plaintiff was a superior officer stationed with the defendant in the garrison of
West Point, on the Hudson River, ceded by the state of New-York to the United
States; that if the assault and battery complained of was committed, it was while
the plaintiff and defendant were in the service of the United States, and so was an
offence of a military nature, and only punishable by the articles of war in such
case made, and provided.

The defence as stated was not relied on at the trial, but testimony was introduced of the poverty of the defendant in mitigation of damages.

The most material circumstances which were disclosed on the trial, were the following:

Mr. Baron had been appointed a teacher of the arts and sciences to the artillery and engineers, stationed at West-Point; some differences had subsisted between him and the officers of the garrison, and particularly with Lieutenant Robert

W. Osborn, and from certain reports in circulation, unfavorable to the character of the plaintiff, he was induced to call a court of inquiry into his conduct; which court after proceeding several days in their examination of witnesses to charges preferred against the plaintiff, adjourned without permitting him to enter into an examination of the exculpatory testimony which he offered to produce; that he complained of the conduct of the court, and had signified his determination to go on to the war-office for a redress of his grievances, and accordingly had procured a boat and made other preparations; that previous to such an application being made Lieutenant Robert W. Osborn had desired the defendant to make an attack on the plaintiff and to beat him in such a manner as to prevent and defeat the plaintiff from pursuing his intention of proceeding to the war office. In consequence of the above direction, the defendant had once before the time complained of, attempted to way-lay the plaintiff, but had been disappointed. The second time he went to the house of Thomas North, esq. where the plaintiff then boarded, adjoining the public ground, called for a pint of beer, asked the plaintiff to drink with him, which he at first refused, but when the defendant observed, "you won't drink with me because I'm a soldier," the plaintiff answered, "no I do not refuse on that account," drank with him and made him a present of six shillings—the plaintiff turned into another room to light a cigar, where the defendant followed, and without any provocation, with a heavy knotty stick, struck the plaintiff a violent blow on the head that brought him senseless on the floor—when his blows were repeated on the head and legs, till two travellers, strangers to the parties, who witnessed the attack, interfered, and put the defendant out of the house. The defendant till this time had been upon very good terms with the plaintiff, and admitted after his arrest that Mr. Baron had always used him well.

It further appeared that Lieut. Osborn had promised to bear the defendant harmless if his conduct should be investigated by a Court Martial, at least so far as to get his crime pardoned and punishment remitted for a favorable representation of his case; indemnify him in the expenses of a civil prosecution and make him a handsome present for the pains of imprisonment, and during the four months of his imprisonment the defendant actually received his pay and rations as a soldier in the garrison.

A warrant had been issued to apprehend the defendant at West-Point, but his arrest was prevented by said Osborn, by whose orders he was put across the river and directed to proceed with all possible expedition to Fort Jay, where he was arrested at the suit of the plaintiff. Shortly after the defendant in this suit had been arrested and committed to goal, an application, on the Affidavit of William P. Van Rensselaer, Lieutenant of Artillery, was made to this Court to have him discharged from his confinement as a deserter, he being so represented by Lieutenant Osborn, the then commanding officer of West-Point, and said W. P. Van Rensselaer, as stated in his affidavit. This application was, however, overruled by the court.

The Court charged the Jury to find exemplary damages for the plaintiff, the defendant appearing in scarcely a better character than that of a hired assassin. They accordingly found a verdict of one thousand dollars damages with costs of suit.

There have not appeared for a long time, two documents more interesting, or so curious, as the letter from the Marquis de Casa Yrujo to the secretary of state, and the letter from Mr. Pichon, charge des affaires of the French Republic, to the governor of his Catholic majesty in Louisiana, both published in this day's Gazette.

The Spanish minister says in the first of these, that he always considered the conduct of the intendante of New-Orleans as flowing solely from his mistaken zeal, without the approbation and even without the knowledge of his court, and that he has now the satisfaction of informing us, that his opinion has been verified, and that the proclamation of the intendante was an act purely personal, and even without the knowledge of his Catholic majesty. He adds, that the intendante has declared this to be the case, in the most direct terms, in a letter of Jan. 15th, and that the governor of the province confirmed the same thing, with the same solemnity, in another letter of the same date. A copy of the intendante's proclamation he has sent to the secretary of state's office, along with this letter of the 10th of March.

Three questions must necessarily occur to every reader of the Marquis de Casa Yrujo's letter to Mr. Madison, 1st—Why has not the Spanish minister communicated the intendante's letter

of the 15th January, as also the one from the governor of Louisiana along with the proclamation? This certainly would have been more satisfactory to the executive of America. The United States were undoubtedly entitled to every information which the Spanish minister could give them on this head, and unless the intendante as well as the governor's letter had contained some intelligence inimical to the interests of this country, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo would unquestionably have made them public.

2dly—Why has not the intendante been more explicit in acquainting the Spanish minister as to his future intentions? He tells him the proclamation was an act of his own, without any orders from his court; but he does not condescend to inform him, whether he means to retract it, or to continue it in force.

3dly—Why has not the proclamation been translated and published before now? Mr. Madison received it on the 10th of March, and we hear nothing of it in the Intelligencer of the 16th inst.—Had it consisted of an hundred folio pages, it might have been translated in six days time.

Pichon's letter furnishes room for much conjecture. It appears the Marquis de Yrujo communicated to him the dispatches which he received, both from the intendante and the governor of Louisiana, altho' he carefully concealed them from the executive. The Marq. de Yrujo says the intendante published the proclamation from a mistaken zeal for the interest of Spain and Mr. Pichon tells the governor of Louisiana that it is notoriously public that France is the proprietor of the province and not Spain.—The intendante must certainly have known if this was the case, and if so, where was his zeal for the interest of his sovereign? But if the intendante were impressed with such a fervent zeal for the commerce of Spain, as the Marquis de Yrujo would incline us to believe, how happens it that he never exhibited this zeal until Louisiana was ceded to France, altho' four years have elapsed since the expiration of the period for which the port of New-Orleans was by the treaty of 1795 allotted as a place of deposit to the citizens of the United States? There is an inconsistency and appearance of deceitful finess both in the letter of the Spanish minister and Mr. Pichon, that must be obvious to every reader.—Their letters, so far from affording us any satisfaction, seem to be instruments carefully framed for the purpose of lulling the executive asleep, until Bonaparte be master of New-Orleans and the navigation of the Mississippi. This is the only inference which possibly can be drawn from a careful perusal of these documents, with which the friends of our president are at present so supplied.

From WORCESTER, March 5.—"The 4th of March was celebrated in this town, with mighty democratic howlings and rejoicings; all the warm and active friends of Daniel Shays, and his party, turned out to a man. They were numerous, and all of them white people, though not all native Americans. A little past noon, they all travelled to the meeting house, where an address was delivered by Levi Lincoln, jun. This address was what might be expected from a vain, clamorous and inexperienced boy, but well suited the party, and appropriate to the day."

The suspicious period which placed at the head of our nation a philosopher and a statesman, (that is, a maker of gimcracks and a protector of dry-docks) was celebrated at Charlestown (Mass.) on Friday last. The number which attended this festival, and the manner in which it was conducted, we are unable to state, as we were not present; but the public will probably be informed of the particulars through the medium of that paper whose motto is "TRUTH its guide; LIBERTY its object."

LIBERTY MAN, whose name we understand is Daniel Adams, had the misfortune to have his right hand shot off, in loading one of the small pieces, which were repeatedly fired on Friday last, at LIBERTY SQUARE, in HONOUR of the day. (Boston paper.)

PORT OF RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Sch'r. Caroline, Lewis, Philadelphia.
Sloop Eliza, Nutting, New-York.
Sloop Eliza, Nutting, Bristol.
—CLEARED—
Sch'r. Betsey, Russell, Baltimore.

The Subscriber

Has for Sale, Twenty Casks of

BROAD HOES,

which he will dispose of very low, on a credit of six months.

WM. WISEHAM.
March 23, 1863. (6w)

NEW-YORK, March 16.

The following commercial regulations have been recently adopted at Martinique:

"All foreign vessels shall pay for all duty at their entry, but two per cent. on the value of their imported cargoes, except hereafter mentioned."

Art. 4. They shall likewise pay two per cent. on the value of rum and molasses, they export from hence.

Art. 5. Those who come here with a cargo and go away in ballast, shall pay nine per cent. on the value of the said imported cargo.

Art. 6. All foreign vessels that go from hence without a complete cargo, the amount of which to be equal to the one imported, shall pay the same duty of nine per cent. on the price of the portion of the said cargo imported that shall not be laid out in goods.

Art. 7. Those who shall be fully loaded with wine, brandy, rum, or tafia, shall not pay the duty, although the value of this sort of cargo should be inferior to the value of their imported one.

Signed, by the captain general, Vezel's Key, and the prefect general, the 11th Nivose, 11th year, 1st of January, 1803.

IMPORTANT.

On the second day of this month, Mr. Griswold moved in the House of Representatives of the United States a resolution, to instruct the committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the transactions of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the year 1862.

The debate on this interesting subject will be given hereafter at length. In the mean time it may be proper to state, that in explaining the objects to which the enquiry was to be directed, Mr. Griswold stated, that the commissioners had received, under the act for the redemption of the public debt in the year 1862, the sum of dollars 7,300,000 to be applied in that year, to the discharge of interest and principal of the public debt, and that they had applied only dollars 6,530,007 84 to that object, leaving an unexpended balance in their hands of dollars 769,992 19.

That the commissioners, in making up their accounts, had charged dollars 4,065,738 47 for interest on the public debt, whereas it had been stated in the Treasury account, that the interest amounted only to dollars 3,947,150 75, and of course, there must be an error in one or the other of these accounts.

That during the year 1862 the commissioners had received the sum of 10,298,295 dollars 88 cents, of the public money to be applied to the debt, but, by their own report, they had rendered no certain account of the application more than 7,317,607 dollars 84 cents, leaving a balance of 2,480,682 dollars 4 cents, unaccounted for in any other form than by an estimate of remittances for Holland, which had been purchased in the year 1862, and which the commissioners estimated at 2,365,142 dollars 80 cents, which remittances Mr. Griswold supposed ought not to have been reported on estimate, as the commissioners knew the amount; but that admitting estimate to be correct, there still remained a balance of dollars 114,839 44 for which no account had been rendered. That the accounts of the public debt of the last year did not, in several particulars agree, either with themselves, or with the accounts of the present year—that in the accounts transmitted to the House during last session, it was in one account stated that the interest upon the Dutch debt amounted to 476,931 dollars, and in another account that it amounted only to 458,100 dollars—that in the account of the Secretary at the last session the installment upon the Dutch debt for the year 1862 was stated to be Guilders 3,550,000, and in the account of the Commissions the same installment was stated to be only Guilders 3,360,000. That this business had been conducted exclusively by the Secretary of the Treasury, who was accountable for the fairness of the transaction, and the correctness of the accounts, and though he did not know, that there had been any absolute misapplication of the public money, yet he did not know that an individual, who was entrusted with the management of more than ten millions of dollars might, by contract with his confidential friends, and in many other ways, avail himself of the use of a large portion of this enormous sum, without exposing himself greatly to detection.

March 14.

The English ship Brothers, Captain Rising, arrived here yesterday, left London the 24th of January, and the Downs the 1st of February. Her latest London papers are only to the 24th Jan. two days later than before received; but they contain nothing new. Passengers in the Brothers, Mr. P. Laitreux, Mr. Lohman, Mr. J. B. Inglesby, Mr. J. Joseph and Lady, Mr. Johns and Lady, and seven in the steerage.

By Captain Seton, of the ship Betsey, from Leghorn, we have received an offi-

cial account of several Tripolitan cru-
cers, under the command of a renegade
by the name of Lisle, being at sea. The
following is the letter of the American
Consul, addressed to the Captain of ves-
sels at Leghorn.

Leghorn, 24th November, 1802.

GENTLEMEN,

"I have this day received official
intelligence, that Renegade Lisle, the
Tripolitan Commodore, was on the 21st
ult. ready for sea, with a squadron con-
sisting of a Xebec of 10 guns, one do.
of 13, and a Kiriengiet of 14. That on
the 9th of said month, a Xebec of 14
guns sailed on a cruise; and that a
Kiriengiet and a Polacre of eighteen
guns each, and a Xebec of 16, were al-
so ready and preparing for sea. It is
conjectured that Lisle, the Commodore,
with his squadron, intends to pass the
Straights. He has dressed his people in
short blue jackets, overalls, and hats,
for a decoy.

"I am respectfully,

Your obedient, humble servant,
"TH: APPLETON, Consul."

Capt. Gardner, from Lisbon, who
sailed the 11th ult. informs, that the
Union frigate arrived there on the
10th, in four days from Falmouth, bring-
ing London news as late as the beginning
of February; but there was nothing of
moment. Capt. G. read a Lloyd's list
of the 24, in which he saw the arrival
of the ship Iris—and thinks it probable
that it was the Iris, Skinner, from New-
York, at London.

DIED, at Lisbon, about the first of
Feb. THOMAS BUCKLEY, Esq. He
left six children, each of whom he will-
ed 230,000 dollars in specie.

From the New-York Evening Post, of Sat-
urday.

KENTUCKY.

The Citizen of this morning contra-
dicts our report of yesterday respecting
our duty; we have therefore thought
it our duty to give more particularly the
authority on which we made that publi-
cation. It appears from the following
notes:

TO WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq.
Saturday morning.

SIR,

I enclose the leading article in the A-
merican Citizen of this morning for your
perusal, and beg you to favor me with
such answer as I may lay before the pub-
lic. Yours, with esteem,

WM. COLEMAN.

TO WILLIAM COLEMAN, Esq.

I regret that the information I gave
you yesterday, should have occasioned the
remarks in the Citizen.

I certainly have not circulated the
report attributed to me, that the "state
of Kentucky was in rebellion." I have
only cautiously related information, ap-
parently derived from a direct and au-
thentic source. I left Washington early
on Sunday morning; at that time there
was no report current there, of an ex-
press from Kentucky. But on my ar-
rival at Baltimore, in company with the
honorable J. Mason, senator, from
Massachusetts, a gentleman of Mr. Ma-
son's acquaintance called on him; and in
my presence communicated the intelli-
gence substantially as stated in your pa-
per of yesterday, and declared he had
the information from the messenger from
Kentucky himself, who was then in the
house, (Evans's at Baltimore) and who
had left Washington that morning. The
next post will show whether this infor-
mation be correct or not. If it be an
error it will soon be corrected. At any
rate, I only faithfully reported to you
what I gave credit to myself, and what
the circumstances rendered highly prob-
able.

I remain, sir, yours,

WILLIAM HUNTER.

March, 5, 1802.

IMPORTANT.—FROM THE NEW-
YORK GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of
respectability, to one of our subscribers.
dated

MALAGA, DECEMBER, 1802.

"In consequence of dispatches from
Government to Commodore Morris, and
which Captain M— opened, he sails
to-morrow for the United States. The
Chesapeake is to follow, and Commo-
dore Morris is to shift his flag on board
of the New-York or John Adams, and
continues on the station. The Swedes
have made a peace with Tripoli, by pay-
ing 150,000 dollars. It is also said, there
are several cruizers fitting out at Tripoli,
which will be at sea this winter. Tunis
has demanded of the United States a
frigate of 36 guns; and it is expected
that Morocco will declare war against
the United States before next spring;
and if so, we shall have our hands full,
and to use the expression of Consul O'
Brian, "IT LOOKS RATHER SQUAL-
LY HERE."

WASHINGTON, March 14.

OFFICIAL.

Translation of a Letter from the Marquis
de Casa Yrujo, to the Secretary of
State.

Washington, March 10, 1803.

Sir,

When you represented to me towards
the end of November last, that the port
of New-Orleans had been shut against
the citizens of the United States, with-
out the assignment of any equivalent
place of deposit for their merchandise
on the banks of the Mississippi, accord-
ing to the stipulation in the 22d article
of the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and
Navigation between the King my master
and the United States, I did not hesitate
to declare to you that I considered this
measure, as flowing solely from the mis-
taken zeal of the Intendant of Louisiana,
without the approbation, and even with-
out the knowledge of my court. I well
knew the sincere desire of the King, my
master, to live in peace and good har-
mony with the United States; as I also
knew well the scrupulous good faith
with which the Spanish government ful-
fills the engagements which it forms, par-
ticularly when they are founded on the
solemnity of a Treaty.

I have now the satisfaction of inform-
ing you that my first opinion has been
verified, and of declaring in the most po-
sitive terms, that the proclamation of the
Intendant is an act purely personal,
without the sanction and even without
the knowledge of his Catholic Majesty.
In reality, if the said proclamation had
appeared here in an entire state, no
doubt could have taken place as to the
force of this proceeding; but the opera-
tive part thereof alone has circulated
thru' the United States, the preamble
introducing it, having been, probably
without design, omitted.

I have therefore the honor to commu-
nicate herewith an entire and correct
copy of the aforesaid proclamation; and
by the expressions which I have under-
lined, it will be clearly seen that the ar-
rangement is absolutely personal, and
has originated in the faculties which the
Intendant supposed to be incident to his
station.

This assertion is not founded merely
on the obvious inference from those ex-
pressions: The Intendant himself de-
clares to me in the most direct terms
in a letter of January 15th, which I
have just received from him; and the
Governor of the Province confirms the
same thing with the same solemnity in
another letter of the same date. Nei-
ther the one, nor the other disputes the
right of the citizens of the Western
States to a place of deposit on the Span-
ish banks of the Mississippi; but the
Intendant thinks, that the term of three
years allowed for the purpose at New-
Orleans, having expired, and much pre-
judice to the royal interest being expe-
rienced from its continuance in that
City, it was incumbent on him to suspend
the deposit there, without venturing to
take on himself the assignment of an-
other equivalent place; not because he
doubted the right of the inhabitants of
the United States thereto; but because
it appeared to him to be an act exceed-
ing his authority; and which he ought to
leave to the royal determination of our
Sovereign. The Governor of Louisiana
saw the subject under a point of view
more correct in my judgment, and
more favorable to the inhabitants of the
United States.

From the whole it results that the
suspension of the deposit not being an
act of my court, and no person even
disputing the right of the American Ci-
zens in the case, I shall now take up-
on myself to adopt measures which must
ensure to the United States, the enjoy-
ment of all the rights stipulated in the
22d article of the Treaty, on the arrival
at New-Orleans of the dispatches which
will be forwarded under this date.

March 16.

Letter from Mr. Pichon, Charge des Af-
faires of the French Republic, to the
Governor of his Catholic Majesty in
Louisiana—
(Communicated to the Secretary of State)
George Town, near Washington City,
11th March, 1803.

Sir,

The Marquis de Yrujo has communi-
cated to me the contents of the dispatches,
which he has just received from your Ex-
cellency, and from the Intendant of his Ca-
tholic Majesty in the province under your
command, in answer to those which he
wrote to you in relation to the late suspen-
sion of the right of deposit conceded to the
United States at New-Orleans.

The Marquis de Yrujo finds himself ne-
cessitated, again to remonstrate to your
Excellency on that subject. I avail my-
self of the opportunity, to beg of you, Sir,
in the name of the French government,
whose interests are implicated in this case,
unfavourably to consider the alarming con-
sequences which may result, if the Intendant

should persist in his measures. The intel-
ligence which has been transmitted to the
Marquis de Yrujo has, at last, made it ap-
pear indisputable that the measure alluded to
was exclusively grounded on the personal
opinion of this officer; and supported by
no order from his Catholic Majesty, or any
intimation from the French government.
This information, while it serves from sus-
picion the dispositions of both governments,
and lays entirely on the Intendant the con-
sequences of the present state of things,
does not however renounce the apprehensions
which that state is calculated to excite.—
These apprehensions, Sir, give an additional force
to the remonstrances, which, for my part,
and in the anticipated conviction which I
entertained that these measures had a cause
merely local, I had no hesitation, lately, to
address to the authorities, hourly respected,
of the French Republic at New-Orleans,
under cover to the Intendant.—Supposing
are the circumstances, that I deem it my
duty to renew these remonstrances, and to
intreat your Excellency to exert your su-
perior authority, to prevent the conse-
quences which the prolongation of the present
order of things may produce.

It will not escape your notice, Sir, that
France has been notoriously the proprietor
of Louisiana, and the authorities of his Ca-
tholic Majesty exercising in this colony, at
present, only an intermediary power, any
measure having a tendency to commit
France, on whom the odium and the conse-
quences of what has been done, visibly
fall, ought, were its justice and its lawfulness
doubtful only, to be suspended; otherwise
France may find herself committed, and
her relations with the United States
materially changed without her consent.—
I enter into no further details with your
Excellency, being satisfied that they would
be superfluous; your Excellency will be in-
volved that the present is a most critical mo-
ment. In the collision of two authorities,
one of which undertakes to initiate a con-
struction of treaties, which may lead to
war, it fortunately happens, that the para-
mount authority, which is eminently en-
dowed with the preservation and safety of
the colony, is of an opinion calculated to main-
tain peace. In such an alternative, Sir,
your Excellency ought to hesitate no longer
in using your powers to preserve the peace.
If it should be disturbed, the responsibility
of the event must inevitably lie on your
Excellency. His Catholic Majesty, who is
in some measure guarantee to France for
Louisiana, until France shall have occupied
it, would have to blame you for not having
taken the measures necessary to fulfil that
guarantee towards his ally.

The contents of this letter, Sir, will, I
am confident, be fully justified to your Ex-
cellency by the existing circumstances, which
the Marquis de Yrujo, in behalf of his court,
will doubtless make known to you more par-
ticularly. It only remains for me there-
fore, to pray your Excellency to accept the
assurance of my respect and high consid-
eration.

(Signed)

L. A. PICHON.

His Excellency the Governor of
his Catholic Majesty in the
province of Louisiana.

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Thursday, February 17.

Mr. Morris's Speech on Mr. Ross's Res-
olutions concluded.

Is it wise to embark in great national
enterprises, on the wild ocean of war,
with a divided people? Can you hope
for success while discontent fits brooding
in the heart of our country? These
judges, indeed, are not numerous; but
they do not stand alone. They have
relatives, friends, adherents, from blood,
education, principle. Why will you
wound a class of citizens numerous and
respectable? Can you, while they are
aggrieved, injured and insulted, expect
their cordial aid, support and assistance?
But to this it may be said, that these
judges are but a feeble band: we can
crush them and their opposition. We
have the power. Yes, we have gigantic
power; but shall we therefore use it
with the ferocious cruelty of giant? We
can crush them. Yes—with the vast
weight of legislative force we can crush
them. But is it honorable, is it mag-
nanimous, does it become the brave? Will
it give the people a confidence in their
rulers? Will it give them a confidence
in themselves, who have chosen such rul-
ers? If by an exercise of power we
could even prevent an investigation of
our conduct, what would be the impres-
sion on the public mind? Suspicion and
discontent, deep and dangerous.

It is under these impressions, sir, that
your committee have presumed to offer
the resolution on your table; and as
some of the technical terms may not be
familiar to every gentleman, it may be
proper to state the kind of proceeding
which is recommended.

The attorney general, or, as he is de-
nominated in French idiom, the public
accuser, will institute, before the pro-
per tribunal, an inquiry by what au-

thority these men claim to hold and ex-
ercise the office of judge. It will then
be incumbent upon them, either to dis-
claim the office, and then there is an
end of the question; or else (claiming
to establish their right. And to do
this they must prove two things: First,
that the office exists; and secondly,
that of right it belongs to them. Fail-
ing of either, their claim is gone.

Now, sir, it may be well to consider
the decisions which may be made and
their probable effect. I take it for granted, that these gen-
tlemen, who have asked a judicial deci-
sion, will not disclaim, and that what-
ever judgment may be given in the first
instance, the cause will be brought up to
the supreme court. If the judgment, in
the last resort should be (as it probab-
ly would be) against the claim, all
complaint will be quieted, and all opposi-
tion will cease. Some then, indeed,
might triumph. For my own part, I
should find in it great consolation—the
consolidation of knowing that, however
wrong may have been my own opinions,
the supreme legislature of my country
have done right. The pride of opinion
might, indeed, be wounded; but God
forbid, that from motives of pride, or
from any other motive, I should hear,
without deep concern, that the legisla-
ture of my country have violated that
sacred charter from which they derive
their authority.

But suppose an opinion different, con-
trary, or the very reverse (for that al-
so is possible)—Will the judges rudely
declare, that you have violated the con-
stitution, unworthy of your duty, and
regardless of your oath?—No.—With
that decency which becomes the judi-
cial character, that decency which up-
holds national dignity and impresses ob-
edience on the public will, that decen-
cy, the hallmark of the graces, which
more adorns a magistrate than ermine,
aye, than royal robes, with that decen-
cy which so peculiarly befits their state
and condition, they will declare what
the legislature meant. They will never
presume to believe, much less to declare,
that you meant to violate the constitu-
tion. There will be no dangerous and
hateful clashing of public authorities.
They will never question the exercise of
that high discretion with which you are
invested. They will not deny your full
supremacy. They will not examine in-
to your motives, nor assign improper
views. They will respect you so long
as they preserve a due respect for them-
selves. They will declare, that in as-
signing duties to one officer, and taking
them from another, you have to consult
only your own convictions of what the
interest or convenience of the people
may require. They will modestly con-
clude, that you did not mean to abolish
the offices which the constitution had
forbidden you to abolish; and, there-
fore finding that it was not your inten-
tion to abolish, they will declare that
the offices still exist.

Such, sir, would be the language of
your supreme judiciary, from the high
sense they entertain of their duty.—
And, if it were decent to suggest in this
senate, that they were lost to a sense of
duty, can it be believed, that a few fee-
ble judges will dare oppose themselves
to the power of the legislature?

Having thus stated, in a few words as
I could the consequences of adopting
the proposed resolution, I will now take
the liberty to inquire the probable re-
sult of rejecting it.

I pray gentlemen, most sincerely, to
consider the necessary consequence.
Will it not be said, that we are afraid to
meet this feeble band upon the ground
of free inquiry?—That we are afraid to
contend with the weapons of reason and
argument? Will you not be strongly
questioned? As thus—Are you con-
fident that the judges are wrong—that
their claim is unfounded?—Hear them
—refute them.—Are you convinced, or
do you only fear they are right?—re-
ject their request, and, with the tyrant
assign as a reason your sovereign will.
Such must be the conclusion. From
this dilemma it is not possible for you to
escape. If you are right, you will court
inquiry, and shun it if you are wrong.

But what is still worse, you cannot
shun it. These Memorialists can be
heard, whether you will or no.—Spire
of your reluctance they can bring on an
investigation. You may hide yourselves
beneath the heaps of your privileges and
powers; but you will be traced to your
lacking place, and the strong arm of jus-
tice will drag you forth to the day. Yes,
those feeble judges can bring on the in-
quiry, in the very face of your power—
will or not will—consent or not consent
—submit or not submit—the investiga-
tion which they ask can take place. Is
it not better then to meet them freely,
fairly? to come boldly forward like
men?

Sir, I will detain you but a few mi-
nutes longer.

It appears to me essential to the dig-
nity of the senate, that you adopt this

resolution. It is more noble to meet
than to avoid legal investigation; and
it is not a novel practice. There was a
time when the American legislature sub-
mitted their acts to judicial decision.
At that time WASHINGTON presided.—
Will it be said the administration was
then too feeble? He, indeed, was mo-
dest and unassuming; but he had an in-
herent dignity of soul which taught him,
instinctively, to avoid vile shame and of-
fensive pride. He, alas! is gone—

Yes, he is gone—And, Oh, Hen-
ry! vigorous slander pursues him to the
silent tomb, and preys upon his ashes.

Pardon me.—Then, of Wash-
ington has excited recollections which
fill my breast with anguish.

Well—let him be forgotten. But
let us not forget what he always remem-
bered—Let us not forget what is due
to ourselves, to our country, to posterity;
that posterity, to whose judgment
we commit our fame, the jewel most
dear to honorable minds.

Mr. Nicholas rose for information.—
He wished to inquire whether, if the re-
solution should be adopted a concurrence
of the other house would be necessary,
or whether the adoption by the senate
would be final.

The Vice-President stated that a con-
currence of the other house would not
be necessary. The resolution was
merely a request that the president
would take certain steps for ascertain-
ing a certain fact.

Mr. Cocke. I rise, Mr. President,
to follow the gentleman from New-York
and not to bring forward any arguments
of my own upon this subject that is now
before you. I shall endeavour to fol-
low him step by step, and answer all the
observations that he has made.—I shall
not attempt to imitate his eloquence,
and I could not do it if I should try.—
He has talked about that great man,
general Washington, and said a great
many fine things about him which I can-
not repeat. I hope I respect that man
as much as the gentleman from New-
York, but I shall endeavour to lay aside
the feelings that I might otherwise have
and keep to the point before the house,
and leave him in his grave without dis-
turbance of him. It has nothing to do
with the question under consideration
now.

The gentleman has wandered over a
great many subjects, and he tells in one
breath if we do not adopt this resolution
we shall be skulking in some place, burk-
ing holds I believe he said; and in an-
other breath that we shall be dragged be-
fore the almighty judges of the nation.

Sir, this honorable senate is an in-
tegral part of the executive, of which the
president is the head. How then can
an inferior and subordinate part direct
the conduct of the superior part? It is
clear therefore that we have no right as
a part of the executive, to order or re-
quest the president to do this. Have
we the right then as a part of the legisla-
ture? Can the legislature assume upon
itself the right of directing the executive?
What is it that is intended by this resolu-
tion? It is, Mr. President, that the leg-
islature shall interfere with the execu-
tive, and direct the president to in-
terfere with the judiciary, for the purpose
of getting pay for these omnipotent judges.

Sir, these judges must depend on the
legislative will for their continuance in
office, because the legislature can make
laws and repeal them when they please,
and when a law is repealed and there is
nothing for the judges to do, no of-
fice for them to hold, they cannot exer-
cise power or receive pay, and this is ac-
cording to the constitution. How then
can this senate, by adopting the resolu-
tion, and in procuring pay for these ju-
dges, when they have nothing to do?
Judges they are called—they are not
judges—I suppose they have been judges.

(Remainder of Mr. Cocke's speech in our
next.)

A SERMON

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
FREESCHOOL,

In the City of Richmond,

WILL be preached on Sunday next,
in the Capitol, at the usual hour;
a concurrence in this benevolent design
is requested from the religious congregations
of every denomination in the said city.

By order of the board of Trustees.

JOHN BUCHANAN.

March 25, 1803.

NOTICE!

WHEREAS my wife Clary Butcher
eloped from my bed and board on
Saturday the 13th instant, without any
provocation—This is to forewarn all per-
sons from crediting her on any account,
as I am determined not to pay any debts
she may contract.

BILLEY BUTCHER.

Caroline, March 17, 1803.

The Famous and Complete Horse, STIRLING.

Never beaten but once and then by accident.

WAS imported from London by John Hoopes, Esq. of the B. Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at four years old and another at five.

He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the courts at Newmarket, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambledonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was a, among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be proper to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 301 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the Newmarket course) in one minute, which is at the rate of 84 feet and an half in a second, an inconceivable swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as is probable it was: but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. May. If such a velocity had continued some moments, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom the most violent wind makes such way: the greatest known velocity of a ship at sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impelled it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in one second."

The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fastest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses. In 1799, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Croft's horse; (this was the first time he started). He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 50 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme, Esq. he won a 500 plate at Newmarket, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeater, and Lord Grosvenor's Capiteum. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutin's filly at Epfom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at Newmarket, the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilton's Cavalier, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potos out of Stirling, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brats, Lord Egremont's Franchise, and Lord Darlington's Albion. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Titchfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitar, a match at Newmarket, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambledonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstake of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Course, (4 miles). He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the 1st day of March next, and end on the first day of August following) at Ampthill, 6 miles from Richmond, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guinea the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) 7 Guinea the season (which may be discharged any time before the 1st of August next, by the payment of Five Guinea) and Ten Guinea for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The best pasturage in the state (with a considerable addition to what I had last year) and servants board, gratis; grain furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent.) The greatest attention will be paid to mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guinea (to be discharged as above

mentioned) will be expected with the mares, or for Ten Guinea to insure. ISHAM RANDOLPH. Ampthill, Feb. 22, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade: his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Taffolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb-mare. THOS STIRLING.

To be Sold,

At Public Auction,

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, to be

Valuable Estates,

in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of Ampthill, Chesham and Kingland Slashes, with the

Ampthill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday, the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Ampthill and Chesham Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingland Slashes will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchaser.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Macmurdo and Fisher.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1803.

From the difficulty of completing the surveys, the sale of the Ampthill Estate is POSTPONED till Monday the 4th of April next, when it will take place agreeably to the terms of the above advertisement.

February 16, 1803.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Having purchased that well known stand, formerly called Ellis's, now the

GROVE-TAVERN,

BEGS leave to inform

the public, that he has commenced publican at the same, where those who may think proper to favor him with their patronage, shall receive every attention in his power, being determined to procure the best of Liquors, comfortable Beds, and well furnished Stables, for the accommodation of travellers.

This tavern being nearly central between Richmond and the noted Bowling-Green Tavern, he flatters himself it will be found a convenient stand for those who travel the stage road.

SAMUEL BURRUSS.

Grove-Tavern, Caroline, March 8, 1803.

FOR SALE.

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse. This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to William Lindsay, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or William Hickman, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

NOTICE

In the case of James Thompson, A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers, } Assignees.
Wm. Mackenzie, }
Richmond, Feb. 3, 1803.

The Executors of the late Gen.

George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county, lying on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, 14 from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to the growth of wheat, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 835 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to the growth of wheat.

A tract on the South Fork of Bull Run, containing 1,600 acres—Onallo, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, though small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1110 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoutan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburgh, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 301 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 687. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 2 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS. Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,

Culpeper county,

George S. Washington,

Jefferson do.

William A. Washington,

Westmoreland do.

George W. P. Cullis,

Mount Washington,

Fairfax do.

Bushrod Washington,

Mount Vernon, do.

Lawrence Lewis,

Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. cgg.

KNOWSLEY,



THE most elegant and high formed English Horse, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 7 years old last May, in great perfection, and as to muscular strength and beauty not inferior to any horse in the state, which will be readily acknowledged by those who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor, and entirely clear of blemish—will stand at my stable on Sandy Point the present season; and will cover Mares at SIX GUINEAS, which may be discharged by the payment of TWENTY DOLLARS on or before the 10th day of August next: TEN GUINEAS to insure a colt, and THREE by the Leap, with One Dollar to the Groom at the stable door for each Mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors: Servants will be boarded without charge, and pasturage supplied gratis, equal in extent and goodness (if not superior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, so as to suit mares in foal, those that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their interest to avail themselves of such advantages, independent of the high consideration of raising horses from fine stock. This horse has come on landing in this country upwards of seven hundred pounds sterling, which can be seen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have sold him for 30 Guinea more than the original purchase, which evidently proves the high estimation he was in.

Pedigree, given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz: "I do hereby certify that the bay horse called KNOWSLEY, late the property of the Prince of Wales, was bred by me. He was got by Sir Peter Teazle, out of Capel, in, and was six years old last May, and no more."

(Signed) "DERBY." [Seal]

Capella was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and got by Herod—See General Stud Book, page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See same book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 301—And so on he may be traced through a noble line of ancestors for ages past, without a single flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female side.

This extraordinary horse ran with great credit at two years old, and at three proved successful; and so continued until the last of the year 1800. In 801 he was purchased for me and sent to Virginia.

In 1798 he won a sweepstake of 30 guineas each, for three year olds, 2 subscribers, once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Pith-Forward, Sir H. Williamson's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. C. Crompton's c. Bako, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He also won the Members' plate of 50 guineas for three and four year olds, beating Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowsley, who was then Mr. Field's property. See Calendar for 1798. He also won a sweepstake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tuesday May 28, a sweepstake of 30 guineas each, (7 subscribers) then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Galsworthy's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinson's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thursday the 30th following, he 2 to 1 won the Stand Plate, of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Carolina, 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Master Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentworth's Barb, 5 years old, and Mr. J. Anson's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old. See Calendar for 1799.

In June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the King's Plate for 4 year olds, of 100 guineas—10 stone, also four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegal's b. h. by Pot 8 to 1. See Calendar for 1800, page 31.

Winchester, July 8. His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegal's b. h. by Pot 8 to 1. See Calendar for 1800, page 31.

Lewes, August 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowsley, beating Lord Donegal's ch. c. Flegelman; five to one on Knowsley. Thursday following he won a subscription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Bellissima, and Mr. Lagbrook's Hamburg. See Cal. for 1800—73 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thursday September 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 stone 7 lbs, beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Ploro, ten to one on Knowsley.

Notwithstanding these evidences of Knowsley's superior worth, yet it is my wish that gentlemen should be still further satisfied by a personal view of him; it is also my desire that those who are inclined to speak and act candidly, would visit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the pastures, that they may be satisfied that nothing here asserted is exaggerated.

WILLIAM LIGHTFOOT.

February 1, 1803.

N. B. I will not be answerable for involuntary clapses or accidents.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT all persons having claims against the late Mr. William Booker, in his lifetime, or since his death, are earnestly requested to have them properly ascertained and made known to the administrator, without loss of time; and those indebted to the estate are solicited to come forward to settle and pay their respective debts.

S. JONES, Administrator of William Booker, dec'd. Richmond, Feb. 4, 1803.

VIRGINIA:

At a superior court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 17th day of March, 1803.

Overton Calk and James Gregory, surviving partners of James M. & Co. Benjamin Day, Thomas G. Sedwin and John Minor, executors of Charles M. & Co. James M. & Co. and George E. Noyes, surviving partners of John Norton & Sons, Benjamin Strickland, and Beverly Whitting, administrators do bonis non of Francis Whitting. Plaintiffs.

AND William Nelson, only surviving executor of William Armistead, deceased, and Charles Carter Armistead, heir at law of the said William Armistead, late an infant, but now of full age. Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armistead read not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, That the said defendant do appear here on the 17th day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Test,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 15th of next month, for supplying in the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803.

NOTICE,

In the matter of Joseph Anthony, BANKRUPT.

THE subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of Joseph Anthony Bankrupt; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscriber, or to such as shall be duly authorized by him.

RICHARD DENNY, Assignee.

Richmond, January 10, 1803.

The Noted Running Horse, BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Medley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by John Taylor, Esq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell-Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are so well known to rank him among the best horses on the continent, that a detail of them here the subscriber deems superfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be seen where he stands.

He will stand the ensuing season at my stable in Amherst county, twelve miles above the court house, six below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New Glasgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the single leap; to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the season, to be secured by note with each mare, payable on the first day of August next, at which time the season will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to insure a mare to be in foal, to be secured also by note, on demand, with each mare so put, endorsed, payable when ascertained the is in foal or transferred, with interest, in either case from that period only. Good and extensive pasturage and servants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myself by any means responsible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON, February 17th, 1803.

The Virginia Gazette, Extraordinary.

WEDNESDAY, March 23, 1803.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Chancery District Court held in Williamsburg, the 16th day of October 1802.
Burwell Bacon and Anna his wife, and
Edwin Tyes, *Pls.*

AGAINST

Elizabeth Kelly, the widow, John Kelly executor of John Kelly, dec'd. William Shans, administrator, &c. of John Haghson, dec'd. Hartwell Carter and Elizabeth Kelly, Lucretia Kelly, and Patty Kelly, daughters of the said John Kelly, deceased, *Defis.*

THE defendants Elizabeth Kelly, widow, John Kelly, Elizabeth Kelly, Lucretia Kelly and Patty Kelly, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in this city.

A Copy.

ANT'Y. ROBINSON, c. c.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Harris, *Plaintiff,*

AGAINST

Bethune and Smith, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Bethune and Smith, and Richard Adams and James Fisher, merchants and partners, acting under the firm of Adams and Fisher, *Defendants.*

THE defendants — Bethune and Smith, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Telle,

JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

FOR SALE,

That elegant and fertile Farm, called the **Wood's Farm,**

FORMERLY the property of Richard Randolph, esq. of Culles, containing about 300 acres of first quality high land, and 200 acres of swamp land, of superior quality, from the land being much higher than swamp lands in general on James River. About 50 acres of this land are already reclaimed and are fit for meadow or corn, and the whole may be reclaimed at an inconsiderable expence, and made equal to any meadow or grazing land in America. This land is on James River, twelve miles above City Point. Any produce therefrom may be carried by water to Richmond, Petersburg or Norfolk with nearly the same ease. There was a considerable crop of Indian corn, oats and hay made on this farm last year, which may be purchased with the farm. There are 150 bushels of wheat sown thereon, which promises a fine crop. The purchaser may take possession immediately, or next fall. For further particulars enquire at this Office.

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

January 5, 1803.

For SALE, and immediate possession given,

THAT valuable MILL in the neighbourhood of Gloucester courthouse, formerly known by the name of Lewis's mill, but better known latterly by that of the Courthouse mill. This mill, situated in a fine fertile country, upon one of the best streams in the lower part of this state, and sufficient to keep in constant employ two pair of stones, in any season of the year, and may receive and deliver grain within one hundred yards of the door, in tolerable good boat navigation. There is a mill house, 28 feet by 22 feet, two stories high, with two pair of stones, and a bolting chest. The greatest part of the timber of a tumbling dam that has been blown up, and which may be secured, and put to the same uses again, with little injury, and a miller's house 20 by 16 feet, for the reception of a miller. The advantages attending this mill situation, arising from the easy communication with Norfolk and Baltimore, must render it an object to the millers and manufacturers of flour, in the lower part of this state, as the article of wheat is constantly increasing. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shewn them by applying to Doctor William Taliaferro, who lives adjoining, or to the subscriber, who will accommodate the purchaser by receiving in payment, stock of the United States, bank stock, or any security of this state, carrying six per cent; negroes at a fair valuation, or bonds on demand with good security.

James Baytop.

Gloucester county, Jan. 26, 1803. t18A.

The Celebrated Running HORSE, CLIFDEN.

Imported from England by Doctor Wm. Thornton, of Washington City;



WILL Stand the ensuing season (which will commence the 10th of March and expire the 10th of August) at my stable in Chesterfield county, near Beville and Goode's bridges, and will be let to mares at twenty-five dollars, but twenty will be received in full discharge thereof, if paid within the season, with half a dollar to the groom. Good and extensive pasturage, well set with clover, and the board of boys sent with mares gratis, but I will not be responsible for escapes or accidents. Those gentlemen who wish their mares fed may be furnished with grain at the market price, for which the money must be sent.

CLIFDEN is a horse of a very fine form, uniting beauty and uncommon strength; is full fifteen and a half hands high, of a fine blood bay; his prodigious powers will be best known by exhibiting his performances. He is a remarkable sure foal getter, and his colts are esteemed equal to any on the continent for size and compact form.

THOMAS BRANCH.

Chesterfield, March 3, 1803.

CLIFDEN was bred by the Earl of Derby, and sold to Sir John Lade for five hundred guineas untied; he is from the very best stock in England, having descended on both sides from Old Matchem, who covered at fifty guineas a mare for the nine last years of his life. In 1792 at five years old, he won ten times; and was not equalled (Mr. Wilton's Buzzard excepted) in the years 1792, 3, 4, and 5, as appears by the racing calendars for those years.

WILLIAM THORNTON.

PEDIGREE.

I certify that Clifden was gotten by Alfred, out of an own sister to the Duke of Queensbury's bay horse Mulberry, which was gotten by Florizel out of Sir James Penniman's famous Matchem mare.

ISAAC PICKERING.

Foxleafe, Hampshire, }
Aug. 18, 1799. }

[cost*]

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wishes to rent out, for the present year, or would lease for a term of four years, including the present, that valuable and well known stand, for the mercantile business, called

Windsor-Shades,

SITUATE immediately on the navigable waters of Chickahominy River. — There is a convenient Store House, well fitted out; a large Granary, placed immediately on a wharf, at which a vessel of considerable size may receive her load, and go with convenience out the river. — There is also a large and convenient Dwelling House, with other out houses necessary for a family. This place has been generally thought equal, if not superior, to any country stand in Virginia, being conveniently situated to receive trade from several counties. Immediate possession will be given, and a great bargain got by application to the subscriber, living in New Kent county, about four miles below Providence Forge.

Richard Graves.

January 25, 1803.

3W

Virginia, to wit:

At a Chancery District Court held in Williamsburg the 13th day of October, 1802.
Carter B. Berkeley, for, and devisee of Edmund Berkeley, *Pliff.*

AGAINST

James Gibson and Frances his wife, devisee of Philip Edward Jones, and the said James Gibson executor of the testament of the said Philip Edward Jones, George Blackburn and Holder Hudgin, *Defis.*

THE defendant George Blackburn not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in this city.

A Copy,

ANT'Y. ROBINSON, c. c.

To be Rented,

THAT large and convenient BRICK TENEMENT in this city, lately occupied by Mr. Robert Turner, as a Tavern and boarding-house, situate on the corner of the main street, and that leading to Col. Mayo's bridge. The central situation thereof cannot fail, (if rented by a gentleman qualified for the purpose) to ensure a considerable number of respectable boarders. Or it is an eligible residence for a genteel private family. The premises may be entered on, by the first day of March next—or, immediately as circumstances may suit. For terms apply to

RO. GAMBLE.

Who has for sale a handsome assortment of CARPETS and CARPETING, and genuine PORT WINE, in pipes and quarter casks.

Richmond, Jan. 4, 1803.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a NOTE OF HAND, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patterson, jr.

Nov. 25, 1802.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit,
Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

Eliphilet Ladd, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Alexander Donald, James Strange,
John Le Messurier, Benjamin
Hatcher, Thomas Wilton, and
Edwin Fort, Defendants.

THE defendants Alexander Donald and James Strange, not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAS. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to suit the different kinds of grain.

Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cast-iron good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) millstones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. sawjm

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the form of Hanover, about the middle of last, a negro man, named

JACOB,

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession of a pass; he went off with a white woman, the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable they may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper. Henry, the eldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been seen in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that state. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.

Nov. 4, 1802.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for great improvements may yet be made. There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid out in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 50 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat, on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them. Also about 200 head of CATTLE; of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the wagon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirring.

Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle, the other by Cormorant, out of blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Wagons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proposed to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. shall not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the State of Kentucky and on the N. W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented by my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived

as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.

Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. sawtf

United States of America Fifth Circuit, Virginia District,
November Term, 1802.

John Willott and Thomas Fitchett, Plts.
AGAINST
Stephen Gerard, John Kendall, and Moses Myers, Defts.

THE defendant Stephen Gerard, not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here at the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

WILL. MARSHALL, Clk.

Hugh J. Crawford,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

Per the ship *Ritson*, from London, and now offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, a general assortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were selected with particular attention by himself, and will be found fresh and of a superior quality. Having purchased them with money, he is enabled to dispose of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Richmond, February 8, 1803. sawtf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the subscribers by John Woodson, of the county of Hanover, to secure the payment of a debt due from him to Charles Terrell, executor of the Rev'd Wm. Douglas; dec'd. day be exposed to sale, on Friday, the 8th day of April next, on the premises, so much of the TRACT of LAND, whereon the said Woodson now resides, in the upper end of said county of Hanover, as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy the sum of £.73 18 10, with interest thereon from the 23d September, 1801, and the costs attending the afore-said Trust, by

David Bullock & Frederick Harris, Trustees.

March 4th, 1803. saw4t.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Curricule,

WITH Plated Harness; on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to TAYLOR & BROWN, Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.